

MASON'S
O.K.
SAUCE

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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is a science which has become
perfect through the labours of
eminent men, whose discoveries
have made it possible to bring your
sight to its natural state by the use
of accurate lenses.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately fitted.

No. 19,220 號九廿百二千九萬一第 日五廿月一十年未己 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1920. 四拜禮 號五拾月正年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " "

9.00 " " " " " " " " " "

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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " "

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (Yat Shee St.)	dep.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	arr.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	dep.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	arr.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	dep.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	arr.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	dep.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SEK KUNG	arr.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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SEK KUNG	arr.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						

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THE GREAT SUCCESS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

Personal Representative ... L. FRODOREFF.

83 ARTISTES 83

SOLOISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA & BALLET.

TO-NIGHT

THURSDAY, JAN. 15th,

at 9.15 p.m.

"TOSCA"

Jan. 16th—FAUST.

"17th—CAVALLERIA RUS-

TICANA and PAGLIACCI.

"19th—IL TROVATORE.

"20th—MADAME BUTTERFLY.

"21st—LA BOHEME.

MATINEE:—

Saturday, January 17th,

at 3.15 p.m.

"TRAVIATA."

Direction: A. STROK.

Prices ... \$4, \$3 & \$1.

Booking now open at 1.00 TRIES.

147



Instantaneous Water Heaters

Unlimited Hot Water.

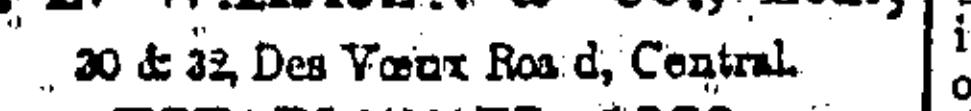
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TIME

MEANS

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Is there a modern Calculating

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BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 2).

In 1873 the exchange value of Chinese currency began to fall, and (taking 6s. 8d. per Customs taels as par, or 100 per cent.) by 1879 it had fallen to 84 per cent. In 1885 a further fall began, and in 1889 the exchange value was only 71 per cent. In 1891 the fall became more rapid, and in 1894 the value was only 48 per cent., and the lowest level was reached, at 36 per cent., in 1903. In thirty years the currency of the whole Empire had lost close on two-thirds of its international exchange value. But the loss in purchasing power of the tael was not the worst feature, as prices can be adjusted to a depreciated currency. Far worse than this were the frequent fluctuations in the exchange. Taking, for example, the years 1903 and 1904, besides the daily oscillations, there were nine major movements between extreme points, ranging from 9 to 16 per cent., of alternate rise and fall; during the two years the highest point was 30 per cent. greater than the lowest point. The uncertainty turned all trade into gambling. Even if the importing or exporting merchant, the foreigner, prudently settled his exchange simultaneously with his indent, the gamble was only transferred to the Chinese buyer of his imports, or the holder of his Chinese produce on the foreign market. To make matters worse, exchange has recovered, and to-day, in 1919, the silver rate, which in 1903 was at 36 per cent. of its old par value, is again at full 100 per cent.; and this recovery constitutes the exchange problem of the present time.

THE THIRD PHASE.

The third phase, that from 1867 to 1911, the end of the Empire, to which we have come, was the period of the Suez Canal; the period in which the trans-oceanic trade was carried by steamer; with market quotations and orders sent by the cable. In the China export trade of the third phase tea has followed a downward course in the Western markets, owing to competition from Ceylon and Japan. In silk China has more than trebled her exports. There was a great development in sundries, the old-time China merchant's "chow-chow cargo." Great increases were shown in exports of beans, bonenake, bristles, brushes, and cotton, also in matting, fibres and hides. Exports of tea were valued at 1,112 millions in 1867 and 3,651,511 millions in 1918, oil of the soy bean furnishing nearly two-thirds.

IMPORTS INTO CHINA.

To the imports into China, opium, which contributed 32,000,000 taels in 1867, had practically disappeared from the statistics for 1918. Cotton manufactures were not imported in 1863. In 1908 they supplied 40 per cent. of the value of all imports. Imports of woolen had decreased, the well-to-do wearing silks and the poorer, classes wearing cotton. Imports of metal increased enormously, and coal imports had grown. Cigarettes were unknown in 1867; in 1917 their imports totalled 31,500,000 taels. Vast quantities of dyes were imported from Germany, and the tastes for foreign luxuries introduced by returned emigrants added immensely to the imports. By the opening of the twentieth century the value of imports constantly exceeded that of exports. English trade with China has suffered because many of the products previously imported from China are now produced in British territory overseas. Improved transport conditions have also tended to steer business into other channels.

Germany created a new trade, amounting in 1905 to 25,000,000 taels, one-fifth of that of the United Kingdom; and, apart from synthetic dyes, her trade was maintained by two factors: her traders pushed into the market, hunted up buyers, gave them articles in the shape in which the buyers wanted them, and devoted themselves night and day to their work; her manufacturers turned out a cheap form of product ("billig und schlecht") adapted for a land of great poverty and great thrift. And German did not eat German; they competed with the English and the Americans, but they combined their own conflicting interests.

STRENGTHENING ENGLAND'S POSITION.

To strengthen England's position in China, trade a better service or commercial information is required. The services of Commercial Attaches should be, as it were, triplicated. They should include, firstly, the study in the treaty ports of trade matters; secondly, the study of the producing and consuming markets of the interior; and, thirdly, the study in Europe and America of the production and sale of goods for the Chinese markets.

The education of Chinese on British lines should be fostered. The Chinese are naturally inclined to England. Expenditure incurred in inducing Chinese students to come to England will be amply repaid. Special consideration should be given to the difficulties likely to arise in England by the increased cost of raw material for her manufactures. Judicious advertising is essential in China. Trade museums are good if up-to-date, and co-operation is urged with the old-established merchant firms knowing the Chinese and their ways, their solvency and their requirements.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BYRON BRENNAN) said that all those who had listened to the paper must feel that they had a very clear vision of the history of the last three hundred years of trade in fragrant tea, clean silk, soothing opium, and aromatic spices, gradually changing into the more prosaic trade of today, with such items as leather, soap, salted fish and ginseng, things which rather defiled

THE RATIFICATION OF THE

PEACE TREATY.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL EDICT.

The Japanese Consul-General communicates to us the following translation of an Imperial Edict, issued on Saturday, January 10th, in Tokyo, in connection with the signing of peace verbal of deposit of ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany:—

It is a source of deep rejoicing to us that the gigantic war which has plunged the whole world into unspeakable consternation for the past five years has at last come to an end, through the valiant and unstinted efforts of the Powers in alliance with us, and that the peace of the world has thus been at length restored. The final reparation of the results of so great a catastrophe and the guarantee of the reign of tranquility in the future, needless to say, depend altogether upon the whole-hearted co-operation of all the allied Powers. With these considerations in mind we despatched our delegates to the Peace Conference which was lately held in France, with instructions to participate in its deliberations. We are now much gratified to know that a treaty looking to the establishment of perpetual peace has been arrived at, and the foundation of a League of Nations laid down, while at the same time we are fully conscious of the heavy responsibility henceforth devolving upon our country.

At the opening of this fresh chapter in the history of the world and in view of the tremendous changes in its aspects, we hold it to be high time that all loyal Japanese subjects should address themselves, with the best endeavour at their command, to the task of adapting their activities to the onward march of events.

We therefore call upon our subjects that, keeping this cardinal aim constantly before them, they should, in the first instance, work for the attainment of that durable peace, contemplated by the institution of the League of Nations, always abiding by the principle of universal justice and following the path of progress of the world. It is at the same time our earnest hope that, making it their guiding principle to keep to a sound and wholesome fashion of living, and discarding, as unworthy of them, all forms of frivolity and luxury, they will devote their efforts to furthering the advancement of the national resources with a view to keeping pace with the advance of human progress.

Trusting that we may enjoy for evermore the blessing of peace and tranquillity, together with the whole company of friendly nations, we give expression to our sincere hope that, relying upon the undivided co-operation of our loyal subjects, we shall accomplish the task of advancing the general welfare of the entire people and of spreading throughout the land the utmost benefits of civilisation, so as to crown the past achievements of our forefathers, with imperishable glory; and we hereby enjoin upon our loyal subjects to fulfil our wishes herein expressed.

towns were also demanding electric light. His whole desire was to train the Chinese to develop the resources of their own country, in which nature had been wonderfully kind to them; although they were astonishingly ignorant of their resources.

Mr. F. ANDERSON said we were under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Morse, not only for his paper, but for all he had written on the subject of China in the past. Though foreign intercourse had been carried on with the goodwill of the Chinese people, it was almost always with the continued opposition of the Government; all development in Great Britain had taken place in the face of official opposition. In the coming industrial development there would be very great and very rapid changes in China, if only the incubus of official interference would be overcome. The East might be a warning to Great Britain, because, as was well known, there was a tendency for the British Government to interfere more and more in trade. No interference by the State would ever make up for the initiative of the private individual. He believed that the future success of Great Britain in China mainly depended upon the merchants. He had thought more than once whether advantage could not be taken of the present disturbance in currency matters to endeavour to come to some international agreement, which would stabilise the currency of the whole world. If there was great industrial expansion in the East and the previous state of things was allowed to continue, when the tael went down to 2s. 4d. and the dollar to 1s. 7d., if the payment of Eastern wages was allowed to go back to the old ratio, China would be a far more serious competitor in the industrial production of the West than she would if the artificial advantage to them was not given, and silver was allowed to take care of itself.

Mr. S. BARNES said with regard to trade in China, the conditions were not what they were six years ago, and it was impossible to form a correct estimate of the various pinances which were being offered now for the improvement of trade in China without a knowledge of what China was to-day.

Mr. CHAS. A. V. BOWEN thought the impression why trade with China grew slowly was the political disorder of that country. There was no peace in China. The provinces were all more or less independent. Trade routes were interrupted. The railroads were harried by troops. For any great growth in China a strong Government was needed, and order, and these things seemed to be far away now as they were sixty years ago.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Morse for his paper.

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INTIMATIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2831.

FAVOURED with instructions from Mr.

A. J. WATSON, M.P. for the Public Auction,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), January 15th, 1920,

at 2.15 p.m. at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS:—

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of

Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-

chairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware

Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes,

Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths

Hat stands and a long line of Sundries.

Also

1 Clothes Washing Machine,

1 Niagara Clothes Mangle, both in very

good condition.

1 large Copying Press 14".

1 Universal Steno-type (in excellent

condition).

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

83

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2831.

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY

(THURSDAY), January 15th, 1920,

at 2.30 p.m.

ONE SHIPS COMPAS.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

83

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

of the Public Auction Sale, to be

held on MONDAY, the 19th day of

JANUARY, 1920, at 3 p.m. at the Office

of His Excellency the Governor, of One

Lot of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen,

in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term

of 75 years, with the option of renewal at

a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor

of His Majesty the King, for one further

term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

225

83

WISMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-DAY

Dance Tickets 50 cents.

Tables can be booked.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

75

Philippine Co., Ltd.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A third and final dividend

is now payable upon pro-

duction of liquidators' receipt.

R. E. HUMPHREYS,

Liquidator.

158 Juan Luna,

Manila,

Dec. 15th, 1919.

215

WAI KEE

FLAG AND RAILMAKER.

No. 12, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1332.

61

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND

ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,

Share, Coal and General.

Produce Brokers.

The Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

January 16th, 1920, at 10.30 a.m. at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

A small Consignment of

CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

As follows:—

Gold Flake, Navy Cut, Woodbine, etc., and

several lots John Cotton's Smoking Tobacco.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit

buyers.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On FRIDAY,

January 16th, 1920, at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales

Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner

of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Etc., Etc.

Removed to Sale Rooms for convenience

of a Sale.

Also

Piano by Dornier & Sohn in good condition.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On SATURDAY,

January 17th, 1920, at 11 a.m. at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

One Pointer dog (six months old).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY,

January 20th, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux

Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE,

Etc., Etc.

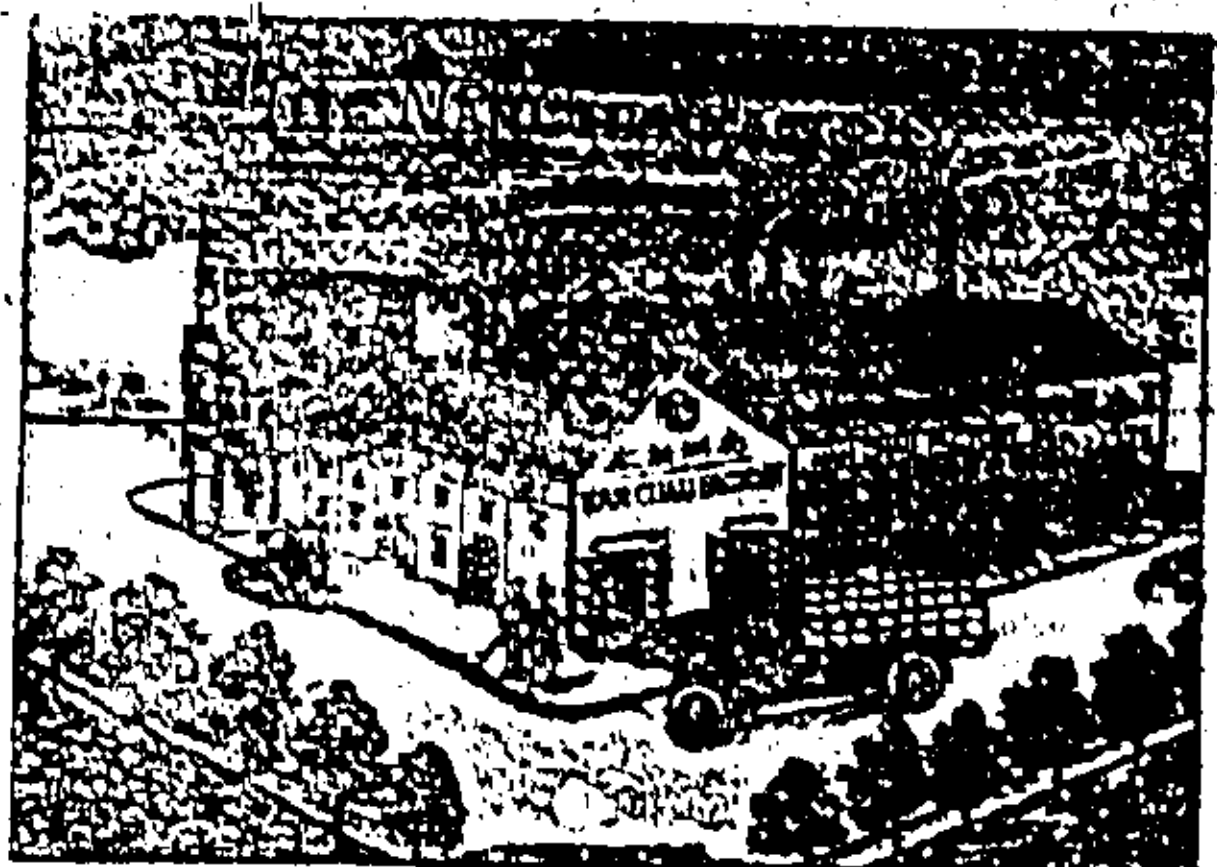
As follows:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Armchairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables,

Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom

Furniture comprising Bedsteads, large and



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufacture the most important point is improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when slightly dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust, are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Composes most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 20 tons.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,
Office:—No. 237, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG, Tel.
Factory:—No. 28, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO
Th S. Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

SALE OF GLOVES

WOOLLEN, various colours	...	\$1.60 per pair	usual price \$2.00
CHAMOIS LEATHER	...	\$1.40 " "	" " \$3.00
TAN SUE E	...	\$1.00 " "	" " \$5.00
TAN LEATHER wool lined	...	\$1.00 " "	" " \$5.00
FABRIC in Grey an, Chamis	...	\$1.60 " "	" " \$2.00
GREY SILK	...	" " "	" " \$2.50

WOOLLEN MUFFLERS AT REDUCED PRICES

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
16, DES VEAUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

FOR CIGARS SM KE—

"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"

known to connoisseurs for their flavour and aroma.

Just Received Fresh Consignments of

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO'S:

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, Kitchener, La France, Albion, Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

MELACHRINO & CO'S

No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO. LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Pasta Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality. Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 2130
ANCHOR OFFICE: Nos. 430 and 431, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

THE "LAERTES" COLLISION

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BY SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.

ECHO OF THE "LAERTES" COLLISION.

The Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) delivered yesterday afternoon, an important judgment relating to marine insurance. The facts of the case are lucidly set out in the judgment, which is as follows:—

The case is an application by way of Originating Summons in which the Court is asked to direct a liquidator of an insurance company in voluntary liquidation to admit a claim on a policy of Marine Insurance.

The statement of facts were agreed upon between the parties and in so far as is material to the point in issue are as follows:—The applicant, the Hing Wah Steamship Company, Ltd., effected two marine insurance policies with the Tai Sun Insurance and Banking Company, Limited, for 12 months from 18th July, 1917, one policy being upon the hull and machinery of the s.s. "Laertes" and the other policy being upon the profit of that ship. No question however arises as to the loss of the hull and machinery, having been paid in full. As to the policy upon the profit the policy is a valued policy and the agreed value of the profit is specified as \$300,000, whereof the amount of \$20,000 is insured under, and the agreed value of the policy in question is \$20,000.

The policy is payable in the event of the total loss of the ship. On 15th December, 1917 the ship was sunk at sea as the result of collision and became a total loss. The insurance company went into voluntary liquidation in March 1918 and the applicants claimed from the liquidator the amount of \$20,000 respecting the loss of profit. The liquidator refused to pay the amount claimed, and the applicants brought this action.

The notice of rejection by the liquidator to the applicants is as follows:—(1)—That no proof has been furnished that any or what loss of profit resulted from the loss of the ship. (2)—That the policy upon the profit of the vessel claimed upon was a gambling policy and void as such.

Now it is common ground that the policy is a valued policy, and therefore the position taken up by the applicants is that on the total loss of the ship they are entitled to the sum insured, \$20,000, irrespective of any proof of profit or loss. They rely on the terms of the policy which states that the profit of the vessel for so much as concerns the assured "is or shall be rated and valued at \$20,000 only," and on the covenant which is to be read with the warranty contained in the margin. The covenant is the usual one and reads as follows:—"The said Tai Sun Insurance and Banking Company, Limited, covenant, promise, and oblige themselves their executors, administrators, assigns, and assigns, to indemnify the assured in and to the full sum insured, and to pay to the assured the sum insured, after the first proper Notice and Proof of the Loss is given to the office in Hongkong and no abatement whatever shall be made, but the full sum shall be paid, any loss or damage notwithstanding."

Some argument took place as to the construction to be placed on the words "in the case of loss happening," but I agree with the construction put forward by the applicants, and I understand challenged by the company, that the loss referred to clearly relates to the loss of the vessel and not to loss of profit. This opinion however does not affect the view which I take on the argument generally, and which I will deal with hereafter.

Mr. Pollock cited a number of cases to demonstrate that the difference in effect between a valued and an open policy is that under an open policy in case of loss the assured must prove the actual value of the subject of insurance; whilst under a valued policy he need not do so, the valuation in the policy being conclusive between the parties. In *Barker v. Janson*, 3 O.P. 203 it was held that the value of the ship insured stated in a valued time policy is in the absence of fraud conclusive between the parties, however largely in excess of the true value.

RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Passenger by Steamship. Injuries. Company's Liability.

Case 5.

Rights of Seamen to unconsumed Rations.

Can a seaman to whom rations are issued whilst at sea do what he pleases with any portion which he does not consume?

Smith was a member of the crew of a steamship, and on the particular voyage in question was one of a mess of ten men to whom rations were served out in bulk each week in accordance with the scale laid down by Section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. The members of the mess agreed that part of the rations (tins of milk and marmalade) should not be opened, but should be kept and shared equally between them at the end of the voyage. Smith, carrying his share of the rations, was stopped by the police at the dock gates on his way home to his wife and family, for whom he had saved the rations. This arrangement among the members of the mess was not sanctioned by, nor was it known to, the shipowners.

Smith argued that as the law as laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act entitled him to a certain specified quantity of rations, he could either consume them during the voyage or save them and take them home, and that it was entirely a matter of choice for himself.

Held: Smith was wrong. He could not do as he pleased with the provisions. The Act merely directed the supply of rations for the seamen to consume, and any unconsumed rations remained the property of the shipowners.

Case 6.

Marine Insurance. Proposal form. Materiality of untrue statement therein.

The judgments in this case, an action between an assured and a Marine Insurance Company, provide an entertaining example of the uncertainty of litigation. The case came before no less than four Courts. Before the first Court the assured won; before the second Court the Insurance Company succeeded; the assured again won before the third Court; before the fourth and final Court, success once more went to the Insurance Company.

The facts were these: A shipped a horse. Before doing so he prudently insured it against marine perils and the risk of mortality during the voyage. The policy provided that a Proposal Form, which A. had signed, should be the basis of the insurance and should be incorporated in the policy. The Form contained a declaration by A. warranting and declaring the truth of all the statements made in it by him.

Unfortunately one of the statements was untrue. It had reference to the description of the horse and read as follows:—"Bay gelding by Joy out of Mark (mare), 5 years."

During the voyage the horse died from natural causes. A. claimed against the Insurance Company to recover a total loss under the policy.

The Company refused to pay, contending that the words "By Joy out of Mark (mare)" in the Proposal constituted a warranty; that the horse did not comply with that description; that the statement was untrue; and that the policy was accordingly void. A's answer to this was that the words referred merely to pedigree, and that the pedigree of the horse was in no way material to the risk.

Held (by the final Appeal Court): The words in question were capable of materially affecting the transaction. If they were left out, there would be nothing to show what kind of horse the animal insured was. The risk against which it was insured might well be affected by the circumstances expressed in the words stating the pedigree. The courage, the docility, the endurance of the horse, and the consequent likelihood of its making the voyage and being landed safely might very well be affected one way or the other by its pedigree. The description might also be material if, in case of loss, the identity of the animal came to be disputed, or if the vessel being overdue, the underwriters desired to re-insure their line on the horse.

Hence, effect had to be given to the words describing the pedigree by holding in law that A. warranted their truth, and as the words turned out to be untrue, that the policy must be avoided. A. therefore failed in his claim.

(The opinions of fourteen Judges were given in this case: nine favoured the Insurance Company, and five the assured.)

RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Passenger by Steamship. Injuries. Company's Liability.

Case 7.

Passenger by Steamship. Injuries. Company's Liability.

This decision points out to intending travellers by sea the necessity of exercising ordinary intelligence and common sense, and of acquainting themselves with the nature of the contract between them and the Shipping Company.

P. reserved accommodation on a liner from New York to Glasgow. He sent one of his clerks to the Company's office with a cheque to collect the ticket. The ticket, in an envelope, was given to the clerk who kept it until the day of sailing, when he handed it to P. Neither P. nor his clerk took the trouble to read the ticket and neither had any actual knowledge of its contents.

On the face of the envelope there was a "hand pointing to the following words printed in capitals: "Please" read conditions of the enclosed contract."

On the ticket itself was printed the following notice:—"This ticket is issued to and accepted by the passenger subject to the following conditions." Then followed a condition limiting the Company's liability for injury to passengers to £10. Lastly came the warning, also in capitals: "Passengers are requested to carefully read the above contract."

The liner grounded off the Irish Coast. P. was thrown out of a lifeboat and seriously injured. He alleged that this was due to the negligence of the Company's servants, and accordingly claimed substantial damages.

The Company, relying on the condition above referred to, refused to pay more than £10. This raised the question: Was the condition limiting the Company's liability assented to by P. so as to bind him?

Held: The condition was binding on P. The Company had taken all reasonable steps to call attention to the condition. If an intending passenger, either personally or through his agent, has reasonable notice that a ticket or document handed to him by a carrier contains certain conditions, and he accepts the ticket or document as handed to him without objection, and without taking the trouble to make himself acquainted with such conditions, that he must be taken to have assented to them, and they thereupon become evidence of the contract of carriage made between the passenger and the Carrier.

Case 8.

Abandonment of Ship at Sea. Ship and Cargo Ultimately Saved. Shipowner's Right to Freight.

This decision involved a difference in judicial opinion on an interesting state of facts.

C. was the indorsee of certain bills of lading for the carriage of a cargo of wool. The goods were to be delivered at a specified English port on payment of freight. The bills of lading contained the usual exceptions, including King's enemies and restraint of princes.

On the voyage, which took place during time of war, and when near port, the ship was met by an enemy submarine, the crew of which compelled the crew of the ship by threats of shooting them to take to their boats; they placed and exploded bombs on the ship, and towed away the crew for five miles and then cast them off. The last the crew saw and heard of this vessel led them to believe that she had sunk.

In fact, she did not sink, but was found a water-logged derelict and towed by naval patrols into port.

In these circumstances, C. claimed that he was entitled to delivery of the cargo without payment of freight, on the ground that the shipowners had abandoned the prosecution of the voyage. This raised the interesting question: Did the act of the master and crew in leaving the ship under threats amount to an abandonment of the ship?

The Trial Judge was of opinion that it did. On appeal, one Judge was of opinion that it did not, whilst the other two Judges left the question unanswered.

Said the Trial Judge: There is no difference between abandonment of a vessel under stress of enemy violence and abandonment under stress of the violence of the weather. The vessel was left a derelict on the face of the waters. She was water-logged, and when the crew last saw her she was believed to be sinking. The master and crew clearly indicated by what they did, not to carry out the contract, but to abandon the further performance of it.

The Appeal Judge: This is not so. Abandonment by stress of weather takes place because the master comes to the conclusion that the contract cannot be performed. He orders the crew to the boats because the enterprise has failed. In giving that order there is an element of volition and of the exercise of judgment. But here the crew left the vessel at the point of the revolver. They did not leave because they thought the vessel would be destroyed (although such an event was very probable), but to avoid being shot. There was no judgment or volition in the matter, and no "abandonment" except in the sense of leaving the ship. It is just as if they had been bound hard and fast and thrown into the boats.

I can come to one conclusion only, and it is, I think, consistent with justice and common sense, that the owners should render particulars of the profits earned between the date of the charter and the date of the loss of the vessel, and that these profits should be accounted for as against the sum insured.

In arriving at this conclusion I have not overlooked the terms of the covenant to pay "the sum of money so assured" on loss of profit; and for the reasons which I have given the loss of profit cannot in my opinion be only construed to mean each loss of profit as is proved to be due within the margin of the valuation; and the words "no abatement whatever shall be made" must be read subject to that qualification. The applicants must pay the costs of these proceedings.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SHANTUNG MISSIONARY. DR. HUNTER CORBETT.

For some time Dr. Hunter Corbett had been visibly failing. It was extremely difficult to understand that the end was approaching; for on more than one previous occasion he had been ailing in a similar way, but his wonderful vitality had always helped him to rally. But this time the doctors held out no hope, and it was realized that the end was near. An urgent wire to Peking brought to Chefoo the Doctor's eldest son, Rev. Chas. Corbett, of the Peking University, who was with his father at the last.

Dr. Hunter Corbett was a Prince among Missionaries. It is no exaggeration to say that he was a landmark in Chefoo, if not in China. Greatly beloved by all who came into contact with him, his life, beautifully lived for the service of his Master whom he served most faithfully, was an inspiration to old and young.

Dr. Corbett was 54 years of age. He came to China over 30 years ago, and after anything but a pleasant voyage reached Shanghai. From there he took ship to Chefoo, was wrecked off the Promontory and all but lost his life in consequence. Making his way overland, he got to Chefoo, and commenced his remarkable missionary life. Making his headquarters at Chefoo he set out on tours through the province, preaching and distributing literature as he went. Undaunted in the face of difficulties and heavy sorrows which would have overcome a less fearless and tireless worker he plodded on with an optimism that was a perpetual amazement to those who knew him. The big work of the American Presbyterian Society at Temple Hill owes everything to his initial efforts and to those of the late Dr. Nevius. The schools for Chinese there, the church and the fine large hospital with its up-to-date apparatus are all standing monuments to the work of the late Dr. Corbett. At that period in his life when men usually lay down their tools and retire to an armchair existence the old veteran worked on. Daily he would visit the museum which he founded and there preach to the large number awaiting admittance.

In addition to his missionary work he was intensely interested in the development of everything pertaining to the welfare of the Port. For several years he was a member of the old G.P.C. and was regularly selected to take the chair at the annual meetings of the tax-payers.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN. LOCAL HONORARY APPOINTMENTS.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to "The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England":—

Honorary Serving Sister.—Mrs. A. Hickling, M.B.E.
Honorary Serving Brother.—Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Dr. Koch and Mrs. Hickling rendered valuable service to the St. John Ambulance Brigade a branch of which was established in the Colony during the War, and which is still working steadily, although the No. 1 Division (of European Ladies) has practically ceased to exist.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, in the eleventh century, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of Crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where from 1530 till 1798 its Knights kept galleys and galleons to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean.

The energies of the British Order are now devoted to hospital work, and are well known. The King is the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is Grand Prior. The Grades of the Order are Knights of Justice (and Ladies of Justice); Knights of Grace (and Ladies of Grace); Esquires; Honorary Serving Brothers (and Honorary Serving Sisters); Honorary Associates; Donors.

The insignia worn by Honorary Serving Brothers and Sisters is a circular medallion consisting of the Maltese Cross in white enamel, embellished in silver on a black ground, the whole mounted in silver, and suspended by a black watered ribbon.

HONGKONG FUND FOR WAR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

PANSY DAY FUND.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—

Per the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—
Canton Nanyang Tobacco Co. \$200.00
Mr. Yung Tze Ming 50.00
Mr. Mok Kon Sang 50.00
Mr. Wong Kum Ying 25.00
Mr. M. K. Lo 10.00
Mr. Tung Yat Chuen 10.00
Mr. Shun Pak Ming 10.00
Mr. Ip Lou Chuen 10.00
Amount collected per Madame Lily 34.00
Anonymous 16.00
Serge Harry Kirby 5.00

\$ 420.00
Already acknowledged ... 19,963.28
\$11,376.28

The Pansy Day Fund is now closed and a complete statement of accounts of the War Devastated Villages of France Fund will be published later.

H. MATHESON,
Hon. Treasurer.

AMMUNITION SMUGGLING. "NANKING" BRINGS NUMBER OF SMUGGLERS

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and 178 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. A. H. Crew stated that defendant was born in San Francisco and did not know the regulations of the Colony. He was on his way to Hoiping on a visit to his parents' native place.

Sergeant Fallon stated that the ammunition was concealed in a tea can and the revolvers in a pair of shoes.

Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$400 and confiscated the ammunition.

A Chinese, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 187 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. M. K. Lo, appearing for the defendant, stated that the latter was a farm labourer in British Columbia, where he was a cattle-drover. He was forced to carry his revolver in connection with his business. He did not know the local regulations.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$300.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for a Chinese, who was charged with being in possession of a part of a revolver.

Mr. Grist stated that no attempt whatever was made to conceal the contraband, which was packed along with a sewing machine by some silly person in America who evidently believed that it was part of the machine.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$200.

A Chinese, dressed in the uniform of an American soldier and wearing a medal, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers, a mauser pistol and 4 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, stated that his client was a discharged soldier and brought his ammunition with him. It was not a case of smuggling.

Sergeant Fallon stated that when the two revolvers were found, defendant did not mention anything about the pistol, which was discovered some time later.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, G.S.P., stated that several people came to Hongkong in their uniforms, thinking that it would be easier for them to land here with ammunition. The man not only failed to inform the Police about the weapons but endeavored to conceal them.

Mr. Lo: He did not.

Mr. Wolfe: He was not anxious to be searched.

Mr. Lo stated that the man did not require the arms for an improper purpose.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$400.

A Chinese, charged with the unlawful possession of 100 rounds of ammunition stated that he was a labourer in the States. When he was returning home he thought he would bring the ammunition with him.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100.

Another Chinese charged with the unlawful possession of 83 rounds of ammunition, was fined \$600.

In every instance the ammunition was confiscated.

INDIAN FINED FOR STEALING.

An Indian ship's guard was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with stealing a pair of boots from a tailoring establishment at Tung Street.

Defendant stated that he went to the shop to purchase the boots, not to steal them. He offered \$2 for the pair, but the tailor wanted \$3. A row ensued and the man threw the boots at him and then blew a Police whistle.

Inspector Davitt stated that the Indian went into the shop, and removing the pair of boots, which was hanging on a wall, made off. A Chinese constable arrested the man.

The owner of the shop stated that the defendant entered the shop at 7.30 p.m. and, taking the boots, made off. He was seen by a juki who raised the alarm.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

INDECENT PICTURES IN THE COLONY.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with selling a number of indecent pictures.

Defendant stated that he had brought the pictures from France. He was ignorant of the laws of the Colony.

Inspector Davitt said that some of the pictures in the man's possession were very indecent. The man was arrested when trying to sell the pictures to another Chinese. There were a lot of these pictures in the Colony consequent on the return of coolies from France.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25 and ordered the pictures to be destroyed.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Former members of the Artillery Company, Engineer Company and Signalling Section who have not yet returned their arms, ammunition and equipment to store will do so on the following dates:—

Artillery Company and Signalling Sec.—January 15th, 16th, and 17th.

Engineer Company—January 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

Former members of other units will return their arms, ammunition and equipment to store on the dates given in Hongkong Defence Corps Administrative Orders dated 31st December, 1919.

C. E. STUART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, January 14th, 1920.

SPORT.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S WIN SENIOR SHIELD.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OFFERS A CUP.

A record gathering of football enthusiasts was present at the Queen's College ground, Causeway Bay, yesterday afternoon, to witness the final match between the Wantai School and Queen's College in the Junior League of the Hongkong Schools Football Association. Amongst those present was H.E. the Governor, who evinced a keen interest in the game.

Play commenced at 3 p.m., Mr. Black being in charge of the whistle. There was nothing to choose between the two teams, and the game, on the whole, was fast and interesting. After several alternate rushes Queen's secured a goal, by a bit of tricky play among the forwards. No other goals were scored in the first half. After the interval Wantai revived rapidly and putting some vim into their game managed to equalise.

Both sides then made herculean efforts to score a further goal, but though time was extended to enable either team to secure a winning goal, their efforts proved futile. The game ended in a draw and would have to be replayed to decide the winner of the Junior Division.

An exhibition match, between St. Joseph's, the winner of the senior shield, and the rest of the Colleges, then took place. The game was a very interesting one, but St. Joseph's had the better of the play. They combined well, and it was with the difficulty that the opposing backs stemmed the onrushes of the forwards. During the first half, Rameen got possession of the ball, and, after a run down the field, passed to Ismail, who in turn sent the ball on to Siridar Rameen. The latter sent in a hard shot which beat the goal-keeper. After the interval the game was evenly contested. Both sides made frequent efforts to score and the match ended in a win for St. Joseph's by one goal to nil.

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. J. Ralston, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, in calling upon His Excellency to distribute the shield and the medals, stated that the season had been an interesting and successful one. Unfortunately the final of the Junior Division match was not completed and would have to be replayed. In the Senior League St. Joseph's had come through unscathed. (Applause.) They had thus won the football shield and the gold medals. The cup presented by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in 1907, for competition among the Government, District Schools was won, for the third time in succession, by Wantai, who thus became the owners of it. (Applause.) Their record had been excellent during the present season. In the competition for the Government District Schools they had secured 22 points and not a single goal had been scored against them. As regards next season's football, they would have the junior, senior and intermediate leagues—thus enabling every school-boy to have a game on Wednesday afternoons. A cup for the intermediate league had been given to the Association by the Hongkong Football Club. The Club had a cup to spare, a duplicate of the one presented by Mr. David Landale, and this they generously offered to the Schools. (Applause.)

H.E. the Governor, addressing those present, stated that he was very pleased to find football in such a flourishing condition among the schools. He thought all would agree with him, especially those who had played football in their school days, that there was not a finer game than football, because it gave every boy an equal chance and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm and skill. He was sorry he had not come in time for the first match and hoped to have the opportunity of witnessing the replay.

His Excellency next handed the shield, cup and medals to the respective winners. Mr. Ralston announced that His Excellency had offered a cup to replace the Wolfe Cup, and the announcement was greeted with applause.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

"AMERSE" "A." "B." "AMERSE" "B." 1.

A start was made in the United Services League yesterday, at Happy Valley, when the "Amberose" "A" team met and defeated the "Amberose" "B" team by the odd goal in three. According to officially published lists the Wiltshires were to have met the "R.G.A." on the Military ground, but this match, for some reason, did not come off. To commence the season with a post-ponement will not tend to increase enthusiasm in a League in which local interest is already limited, owing to the exclusion of civilian teams.

Yesterday's match started slow, and ten minutes had passed before the players warmed-up to the task. Both ends were then visited in quick succession, but the "Amberose" "B" team by the odd goal in three. According to officially published lists the Wiltshires were to have met the "R.G.A." on the Military ground, but this match, for some reason, did not come off. To commence the season with a post-ponement will not tend to increase enthusiasm in a League in which local interest is already limited, owing to the exclusion of civilian teams.

The second half saw faster play. "A." pressed with determination, and forced a corner. This was beautifully placed in the goal-mouth by the extreme left and down, getting his head to the ball, sent it to a corner of the net. "A." second goal came soon after, Jarvis, who got the ball from the inside right, being responsible. There was a suspicion of offside, but the referee allowed a goal. "B." attacked in the most strenuous manner and soon after Neville scored their first, and only, goal. "B." further efforts were fruitless and "A." won a good match.

HONGKONG F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

A large crowd is certain to be attracted to the exhibition football match to be played on Saturday on the Club ground between the Club and the Chinese. The funds will be devoted to the widow of Warner Speed.

The Club will be represented as follows: Rodgers, Clark and Tonkin; Ralston, Reichelmann and Macphail; Hamilton, McTavish, A. N. O'Leary, Rodgers, and Riis.

HOCKEY.

CLUB DEFEATS INDIAN ARTILLERY- MEN.

AFTER A VERY FAST GAME.

The Hongkong Hockey Club played a stronger team than has represented them in several past matches when they were opposed to a team drawn from the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., at the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, yesterday evening. The soldiers' team, drawn both from the Coast Defence Battery and the Mountain Battery, was undoubtedly a strong combination. The game was fast and keenly contested, the ball travelling far and to end, alternatively, almost throughout the whole period. That the Club goal was pierced only on one occasion was due to the remarkable play of Jones in goal; he saved four goals which almost any other man would not have been able to stop. The Club team saw the welcome respite of E. J. R. Mitchell and R. A. Brand, who have not played in several past matches, also of Edmonds and Piercy, who did not play last week. Mitchell was, perhaps, next to Evans, the most prominent player on the field. Edmonds was in good form in the forward line. He had a hand in all the goals scored by his side. The Club played well, and the soldiers' team, on the whole, played a sterling good game. The former proved himself a polished exponent of the game, being responsible for more than one flash of individual brilliance. It will be surprising if he does not find a permanent place in the Club's half line in the coming League matches.

Farrell wants a lot of practice. Lieut. Dale and White, who turned out for the military, played a sterling good game. The Club started very well, and should have scored from their first incursion if the inside forwards had been more lively. Edmonds passed to Brand, on the outside, and the latter sent in a fine centre. Mackenzie was not in his place and Farrell ran up just a couple of seconds late. Brand, after this, the forwards made up for their mistake. Evans and Mackenzie, by good combination, took the ball into the circle and Evans shot from close quarters, giving the custodian no chance at all. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the military backs to stop the Club from scoring, the second Club goal came soon after. Brand received a pass from Edmonds and shot into the net. Brand, by the way, was offside when he received the ball, although one of the referees thought otherwise. After the Club forwards had dominated the game for another five minutes, the soldiers transferred the play to Club territory. The outside right ran it down the length of the field and Jones, running out to save, made a feeble kick. The Club had a narrow escape. The soldiers continued their efforts to score, and Hickling and Piercy had a busy time. Jones, in goal, effected three magnificent saves, off shots from close quarters. Once when a goal seemed quite certain, Mitchell brought off another splendid back-hand shot and saved the pressure. The Indians were, however, plugging too determinedly to be long resisted, and the centre forward put in a shot from close in that gave Jones no chance. There was no more scoring, and when the interval was called, the Club were leading by two goals to one.

The play increased in vigour in the second moiety, the first five minutes of which was occupied by alternate rushes by each line of forwards. The speed of the Indian forwards stood them in good stead, and during this time they were certainly the more convincing quintette. The outside right, playing with exceptional brilliance, repeatedly got the better of Hickling and centred very accurately. The inside men were in their places and sent a shot after shot into goal which Jones, undoubtedly in his best form, saved with a steady hand. The Club had the applause of his own side. The Club forwards again took charge of the game and took the ball away to the other side, but Brand spoiled many a movement. On the occasions, he was not beaten by Dale, he failed to receive the long passes that came his way from Edmonds, Evans or Mitchell. A pretty bit of play by Evans gave the Club their third goal. He dribbled past two of the soldiers and shot from an awkward angle, the ball entering the corner of the net. From this stage onwards, for a good ten minutes, the soldiers were on the aggressive, but were not able to score. They were constantly missing passes, hitting the air, and robbing each other of a chance. On the Club side a sturdy defence was put up by Hickling and Piercy, helped by the finest trio of halves that has yet represented the Club in any one match—Hale, Martin and Mitchell. White was, a little later, prominent for dashing play. Once he would have scored if other forwards on his side had not been offside. There was no more scoring in the match, which ended in a win for the Club by three goals to one.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.E. AND I.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service against the R.E. and Indian Army on the Civil Service ground on Saturday:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, Hon. Mr. E. O. Hutchinson, A. E. Wood, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Witcomb, F. J. Ling, F. Syme Thompson, P. T. Lambie, H. E. Savage, O. G. Beavan and W. H. Edmonds.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY BASKET- BALL CLUB.

The Hongkong University Basketball Club will play their inaugural match on the University Football ground tomorrow at 2 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.C., Vice-President of the Club, has kindly consented to throw off.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

IN

FOOD PRICES.

From now till the end of January, we are giving our Customers an opportunity of buying really high-class Groceries at reduced prices which we guarantee to be perfectly fresh, supplies have been coming along more freely of late, and we are in a position to offer many good bargains, a few of which are given below:

	per doz.	per tin.
Californian Fresh Sardines 1 lb. tins	\$3.75	35 cts.
Booths Herrings in Tomato	3.25	30 "
Red Alaska Salmon	3.60	35 "
MacKerel Fresh in 1/2 tins	3.25	30 "
Brands "A" Sauce	3.30	30 "
Chili Sauce Heinz	6.00	55 "
Cerebos Salt	3.25	30 "
Pickles Australian pint bottles	4.00	35 "
Ox Tongues Armour's No. 1 size	17.00	1.45
Bologna Sausage	5.50	50 "
Tripe 1 lb. tins Armours	5.00	45 "
Ox Tail and Kidney Soup in 2 lb. tins	5.50	50 "
Spaghett, Meat and Chili	2.25	20 "
Australian Fruits No. 3 tins	4.00	35 "
Asparagus Royal Taste	5.50	50 "
Tomatoes in No. 2 1/2 tins American	3.25	30 "

1/2 doz. of the above can be had at the dozen rate.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

TOP FLOOR,

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA

GRAND OPERA RECORDS

"AIDA"

D5540	JUDGEMENT SCENE PART 1	SOP. & BASS
A5387	I SACRI NOMI	SOPRANO
A5400	RITORNA VINCITER	TENOR
D5581	CELESTE AIDA	SOP. & BASS
	SU DEL NILO	

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Have a smart selection of

TRAVELLING RUGS

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SMART COLOURINGS & DESIGNS.

These are guaranteed all wool, of best British manufacture; the prices are also very reasonable.

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Gentlemen's High-Class Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"ARABIAN PRINCE,"
having arrived at the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

No Claims must be presented within FIFTY DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 20th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
STEWART TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [245]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

A Congregation of the UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG will be held in the Great Hall on FRIDAY, JANUARY 16TH, at 5 p.m. at which The Chancellor of the University, His Excellency The Governor of the Colony, will confer Degrees.

Admission will be by ticket only.
N. T. MACKINNOSE, Registrar.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to No. 2, GOVERNMENT ROAD CENTRAL (next to the Telegraph Co.'s Office).
J. M. DA ROCHA & Co.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [230]

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Persons applying for Licences under the ARMS and AMMUNITION ORDINANCE should do so between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Application to be made at the Licensing Clerk's Office, Central Police Station.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [238]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

MR. MOWERAY STAFFORD NORTH-COTE has This Day, been appointed Secretary to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN JOHNSTONE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1920. [171]

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to Telegraphic advice received from London, The "SHELL" TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD. have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2/- per share on Account of the year 1919, on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, Free of Income Tax. It is payable on January 15th, against Coupon No. 23.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [236]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1845 and 2635 for 2 and 1 old silver shares Nos. 10649/10650 and 10128 respectively standing in the books of the Society in the name of EDWARD WILLIAM MATHIAS of YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, have been declared LOST and if the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [227]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. NEWMAN HUMPHREY, a Duplicate Certificate of ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES in this Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificate No. 8250 dated September 17th, 1919, for 100 Shares numbered 18,738/18,739, 18,742/18,743, 18,746/18,747, and 18,750/18,751, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no CLAIM or REPRESENTATION in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, it will thereafter be held to be NULL AND VOID and the Company will proceed to deal with such application for a Duplicate Certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 8th, 1920. [112]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respect pari passu with the existing shares in the Colony.

And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification, (3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect; That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, on MONDAY, on the 16th day of February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Extraordinary Resolutions (2) and (3).

And the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution: "That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$600,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued \$10 shares of the Company on the date hereof of one of the unused \$10 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March, 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen at any time before the second meeting, except Sundays and Saturdays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors. Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [233]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 22nd, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
MOVERAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [238]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1920, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th to THURSDAY, January 22nd, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOVERAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [228]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 22nd, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOVERAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [240]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 27th to February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920. [241]

GRAND BENEFIT MATCH.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1920, at HAPPY VALLEY at 4.15 P.M.

Proceeds in Aid of the widow of the late Wander Speed.

Admission to stand ... \$1.00

Members' Free list suspended.

G. GERRARD,
Hon. Secretary,
H.K.F.C.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1920. [235]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 15% (Fifteen per cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1919, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 14 Coupon of the Bearer Shares and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE TRUSTEES' SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, January 6th, 1920. [230]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE FINEST DANCE FLOOR IN THE COLONY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

TEA DANCANTS WILL BE HELD FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

AND

DINNER DANCANTS FROM 8 P.M. TILL MIDNIGHT.

In connection with the DINNER DANCANTS, it is advisable to book tables at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office.

ON SUNDAYS CONCERTS WILL BE HELD DURING THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [210]

DRAGON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

MOTOR BUSES WILL LEAVE THE HONGKONG HOTEL AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES:

DEPARTURE RETURN

2.15 P.M. 7 P.M.

7 P.M. 11 P.M.

8.30 P.M. MIDNIGHT.

The above hours of departure and return will be strictly adhered to, irrespective of the number of tickets sold.

TICKETS obtainable at Hongkong Hotel Office or Dragon Motor Car Co. at \$2.00 return fare.

C. LAURITSEN,
Proprietor. [209]

ESTABLISHED 1862.

W. COWPER & SON,

Australian Ship Brokers.

For the Sale and Purchase of STEAMERS, TUGS, SAILING VESSELS, and DREDGING PLANT.

Shipping and Commission Agents, 523, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.

Cable: "Zephyr" Melbourne.

Correspondence Invited [196]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

Finest Scotch

WHISKY

of

Great Age.

Sole Agents—

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

BIRTH.

JAMIESON.—At H.R.M. Consulate-General, Canton, on the 13th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. JAMIESON, a daughter. [244]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 15TH, 1920.

THE REHABILITATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

If there are among our readers any JEREMIAHS who re-echo the wail of the politician that Great Britain is "heading for national bankruptcy" we commend for their perusal a little brochure which has recently been published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under the title of "The Solvency of the Allies." It is a very informing review of the position in the principal allied countries, introduced by a "Foreword" in which it is affirmed that "a survey of the present resources and producing power of the principal European Allies cannot fail to impress one with their ability to re-establish their economic life." So far as Great Britain is concerned, there are few who would venture to question it; but it should interest the Britisher to see the considerations advanced by an American student for thinking well of the outlook in Great Britain. In the first place we may note that EDWARD CHAMMERS is quoted as estimating that Great Britain's power of production has been increased by almost 80 per cent since 1914. It strikes one at first sight as a doubtful statement. The writer of the review, however, quotes the estimate not for the purpose of contesting it, but rather by way of supporting the conclusions to which his own inquiries lead. He declares that the manifold improvements in England's industrial organization during the war have constituted the most durable offset to the loss of man-power. Attention is first drawn to

the fact that Great Britain during the war added some 4,000,000 acres to the area previously under cultivation, and the writer says: "this will make the country less dependent upon foreign sources of food supplies than before the war." That, assuredly, of course, that these four million acres are a permanent addition to the cultivated lands of the country; but, as a matter of fact, much land which was under cultivation during the war—especially allotment gardens in the suburbs of large cities—has already ceased to be cultivated, and possibly in another year or two not much of that extra four millions will remain under cultivation. It was in manufactures that the most significant increases in output were effected, and how this expansion was accomplished is explained by the following excerpt: "At Lord KITCHENER'S instance, the whole world was searched for the best machinery; new factories were built, old factories were stripped and re-equipped, and the new machinery was automatic, semi-automatic, fool-proof, such as unskilled workers could quickly be taught to handle."

We had scrapped all our old-fashioned ideas, our old machines, that could do very beautiful work with a skilled man behind, and we replaced them with fool-proof tools, whose steel brain did the work, with an unskilled worker to pull the lever." Then again it is pointed out that lasting gains in accuracy of workmanship have accrued from workers having been taught, as never before, to work with gauge and micrometer; and that manufacturers have learned much about the advantages of standardisation of processes and operations in their plants, through the Government's efforts to bring to the maximum the output of all the plants working for the Government. Under Government guidance there was a pooling of experience that has been of great educational value to those directing the production of goods. Again, the review remarks on the tendency toward combination in industry, for export trade and production. "Co-operation in unusual degree for a common cause of such magnitude as winning the war is bound to have its lasting effects." All in all, the outlook for industrial progress in England is considered "favourable."

We may note the fact that the writer of the review disregards the unrest prevailing in the ranks of labour, the movements for increased wages and shorter hours, which must result in increased cost of production. But, in omitting all reference to this, the writer considered that movements of this kind are common to all countries alike and Great Britain is not more handicapped than the rest. Taking the long view of the temper and spirit of the British people, it is remarked that their record of achievement in industry and finance has amply demonstrated their capacity for doing things in a big way, and for meeting emergencies with the requisite energy and ability. Therefore, the conclusion reached is that in view of the advantages accruing from a century of progress in the realms of industry and finance, it may be expected that Great Britain will again recover from the effects of war no less quickly than it did after the Napoleonic wars a century ago. The reasons given certainly seem to justify the conclusion.

We have been asked whether the Committee appointed to investigate the economic resources of the Colony will investigate the Income Tax Question. We do not imagine that the reference to the Committee is so comprehensive as that. Rumour has it that the subject of imposing an Income Tax in the Colony has been under consideration for some time and is favoured in official circles. Now that the Straits Settlements have an Income Tax a new argument in its favour is considered to have been provided, but it scarcely needs to be pointed out that the Straits Chinese are a settled population, remote from China. In Hongkong the position is not the same, and the old arguments against the imposition of Income Tax here have lost none of their force by reason of the recent legislation in the Straits Settlements. We cannot assume this question to be covered by the reference to the Committee appointed to inquire into the Colony's economic resources. If there is any desire on the part of the Government to impose Income Tax, the obvious course to adopt would be to have the question considered by a Special Committee appointed for that, and no other, purpose.

Two cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

Wisemans are having a Tea Dance today. The Dinner Dance announced for Saturday has been cancelled.

The Rev. R. G. Lindsay of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon will conduct the monthly meeting of the Mothers' Union at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, January 20th, at 5 p.m.

By a printer's error the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's dividend was incorrectly given in yesterday's issue. It should have been £2 3s.

Attention is drawn to alterations of date made in the advertisement regarding the running of the Marathon race under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association. The race is to be run on February 21st and entries close on January 31st. These changes are due to H.E. the Governor having fixed on February 7th for his Garden Party to returned officers, N.C.O.'s and men.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

We are officially authorized to state that subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—

A final dividend for the year ending December 31st, 1919, of \$1 per share and a bonus of \$0.50 per share.

Add to Equalization of Dividend Fund ... \$25,000.00

Add to Special Repairs Fund ... 50,000.00

Write off book values of steamers, wharves and lighters ... 40,000.00

And carry forward to new a/c ... 22,578.75

COMPANY MEETING.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Sir Paul Chater presiding. The others present were Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone (Directors), Mr. M. S. Northcote (Secretary), and Messrs. F. Maitland, D. G. M. Bernard, E. J. Chapman, L. S. Greenhill, and E. M. Sedick (shareholders).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—It may be within the recollection of some of you here to-day that so far back as our annual meetings of 1915 and 1918 I mentioned when addressing you that we had had enquiries for a sale of our property, but that at that time such offers were not considered sufficiently high to warrant consideration. During the year now under review, however, further offers for a sale were again put forward, and we eventually received a firm offer of \$1,225,000 for the whole of the property. This offer your Directors after careful consideration deemed it well to accept, and the property has therefore been sold, as stated in the report for this figure, giving a net profit on the sale of \$567,948.18. Your Directors feel confident that they have the full approval of the shareholders in their action.

Although the property has now been thus disposed of at a satisfactory figure, the Company still retain an interest therein and continues for the present to carry on Mortgages thereon to the amount of \$833,300 having been granted in accordance with the sale contract to the various assignees at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for a period of two years, so that we shall be able for the present to continue to pay a fair dividend upon our Capital. As a result of this sale you will see that it is now proposed, in addition to a final dividend for the year of \$3 per share, to distribute a portion of the profits to shareholders, by way of bonus, to the amount of \$29 per share which will no doubt meet with your approval.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Maitland.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar were confirmed on the Board of Directors, on the proposition of Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Northcote. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar were re-elected Directors, on the proposition of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, seconded by Mr. L. S. Greenhill.

Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., was re-elected auditor, with an honorarium of \$100, on the motion of Mr. Gubbay, seconded by Mr. Sedick.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-day and the meeting terminated.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS.

MANY MINISTERS RE-ELECTED.

PARIS, January 12th.

A Havas message states:—
France yesterday proceeded to elect 240 Senators to replace the two categories of members whose mandates have expired.
The French Senate consists of 314 members, one-third of whom are renewable every third year. The classes to be renewed were those whose mandates normally expired in January 1919, but were extended, owing to the war, and those whose mandates expired in 1918. Then there were a few vacancies caused by the death of members. The Senators are not chosen by popular vote, but by electoral colleges. Each Department is composed of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council in each commune in proportion to the population, and of Deputies, Councillors-General and District Councillors.

No political change results from the vote. The Socialist Party presented many candidates, but only two are elected. M. Clemenceau was not a candidate.

Nearly all bearers of well-known political names have been returned, among them M. Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate (since 1906).

A somewhat peculiar position is created by the unanimous election of M. Poincaré as Senator for the Meuse Department, for M. Poincaré is still President of the Republic until February 14th.

M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been re-elected by a large majority by the Jura Department, also M. Pams, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Jeanneney, the Under-Secretary of State.

The Ministers formerly not members of the Upper Chamber now elected are M. Clavelle, the Minister of Transport, M. Noulens, the Minister of Agriculture, and M. Henri Roy, the Food Controller.

Other notable elections are those of Canon Collin, the well-known Lorraine ecclesiastical dignitary and director of the newspaper *Lorraine* of Metz, General Hirschauer Jonart, General Tausch, M. Ribot, M. Charles Dupuy (the two last, former Premiers), M. Paul Dupuy, a son of the former *Petit Parisien* director, and M. de Selves, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DESOLATE PETRAGRAD.

DEATH THE ONLY HOPE OF INHABITANTS.

LONDON, January 9th.

Professor Zeidler, the President of the Russian Red Cross Society, investigated the condition of Petrograd. He declares that, owing to the want of fuel, the capital is becoming a desert. A terrible famine reigns in the city. If the unfortunate population had not already accustomed themselves to feed on what people in normal circumstances never eat the inhabitants would, literally, be foodless. The water supply has stopped owing to the shortage of fuel, and the inhabitants draw water from the Neva or the canals. Epidemics are widespread, including spotted typhus and Spanish influenza with various complications. There are no medicines whatever. Only four hospitals are open.

The authorities are powerless to guard the public safety. Gangs of robbers prevail in the deserted quarters of the city.

"The only hope of the wretched inhabitants," says the Professor, "is that death may put an end to their sufferings. They no longer resist the violence of the Bolsheviks nor do they blame other nations for not saving them from the torments. They cherish no more hopes of being saved, but no more hope in what the Spring may bring, but wait only for death to deliver them."

LORD JELICOE'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FOR HAVANA.

Key West, January 9th.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden have embarked on H.M.S. *New Zealand* for Havana.

GREAT MEXICAN DISASTER.
THOUSANDS KILLED IN NEW EARTHQUAKE.

Mexico, City, January 9th.

Fresh earthquakes occurred in the north-west of Vera Cruz. Eight villages were overwhelmed.

An immense lake is now stretching over the devastated area. A new crater has opened in the volcano Orizaba (near the town, Orizaba, 17,380 feet high), where a hill has split open, and sulphur, fire and lava are being thrown a long distance.

Pamie reigns at Cordoba and Orizaba. Experts believe that the reactivity of the volcano Sammiguel, which was supposed to be extinct, explains the new earthquake.

In the State of Puebla, which has been devastated, the dead are officially estimated at 3,000, and scores were injured, and perished, after the earthquake, from starvation.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC AERIAL EXPEDITION.

WORK FOR "BLACKBURN KANGAROO."

LONDON, January 9th.

The *Blackburn Kangaroo* will be the aeroplane used in the projected British Antarctic Aerial Expedition, which is leaving England in July.

The actual flight is to begin from Great Britain, across the great glacier and the known, but unnamed, mountains whose altitude is 12,000 feet.

The machine was one of the latest fighting bombers, actually employed in November, 1918, in anti-submarine patrolling. It measures 75 feet tip to tip, and is fitted with twin engines developing 650 horse-power. It is also fitted with skis instead of wheels.

It is proposed to take a crew of four, also a sledge, tent, cooking-stove, and ten weeks' provisions, of an approximate weight of 7½ cwt.

BULGARIAN RUMOURS.

POSITION NOT SO SERIOUS.

LONDON, January 9th.

Authoritative British sources in Sofia discredit the recent alarmist reports of the position in Bulgaria, emanating from foreign, often hostile, sources, which are gaining greater currency owing to Bulgaria having recently cut off communication with the West.

It appears that there has been some trouble arising out of a railway strike, but the position generally is stable, particularly as far as the army is concerned.

AFTER RATIFICATION.

ALLIES' TIME LIMITS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, January 9th.

The ratification of the Peace Treaty on January 10th, and the resumption of the following day, namely, Sunday, of diplomatic relations with Germany gives special point to the following time limits which the Allies have imposed upon Germany:—namely,

In ten days, Germany must evacuate Schleswig;

In fifteen days, she must evacuate Western Prussia;

In one month, she must hand over the Germans charged with war crimes;

In two months, she must dismantle the fortifications in Western Germany;

In three months, she must reduce her army to 200,000;

In six months, she must reduce her fleet to the stipulated maximum strength.

All the above dates are to be reckoned from the date of actual exchange of ratifications.

THE WORLD'S RECORD WARSHIP.

H.M.S. "HOOD" LEAVES FOR HER TRIALS.

LONDON, January 9th.

H.M.S. *Hood*, the world's record warship, has left Clydebank for her trials.

SYRIA.

FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF TO BE RELEASED.

PARIS, January 9th.

It is authoritatively stated that General Gouraud's Chief of Staff will be liberated immediately.

WILSON-BRYAN SPLIT.
PRESIDENT ADOPTS SILENCE.

New York, January 9th.

The split between Mr. Bryan and President on the question whether the League of Nations should be made an issue at the elections is being discussed with intense interest, especially as regards its bearing on the Presidential election.

President Wilson's message does not give any hint as to his intention about it.

Mr. Bryan, in his opening speech, said that his bearing would not listen to him if they thought that they were listening to a candidate.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Bryan said that they must secure such compromises as were possible, or the present issue would be taken to the country.

Senator Hitchcock advocated an honourable compromise. The ex-Ambassador Mr. Gerard, who is a probable candidate for the United States presidency, sent a message urging compromise.

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN ADAMANT.

GOVERNMENT OFFER TOTALLY REJECTED.

LONDON, January 9th.

The railwaymen's conference has decided totally to reject the Government offer and have referred the offer back to the Executive to re-open negotiations.

THE DELEGATES' NEW TERMS.

LONDON, January 9th.

The Railway Conference continues to sit until an answer has been received from the Government.

It is understood that the delegates rejected the sliding scale, and demand that the highest rate of pay of each grade, plus 3s. weekly bonus, be made the standard wage. They also demand the payment of all back wages on this basis from August 8th.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION EASIER.

PROSPECT OF A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, January 9th.

Interviewed at Cairo, prior to his departure for the Sudan, Lord Allenby said that the situation in Egypt was easier. There was a good prospect of a satisfactory arrangement.

THE WAR ON BOLSHIEVISM.

A BOLSHIEVIST CLAIM.

LONDON, January 9th.

The Bolsheviks claim the capture of Novocherkassk, the capital of the Don Cossacks.

DENIKIN'S TROOPS IN POLAND.

LONDON, January 9th.

A telegram received in Paris from Bale says that Denikin's left wing troops have taken refuge in Poland.

THE GREAT INSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

The proposed fusion of the interests of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited is the largest and most important amalgamation which has ever taken place in the insurance world. Both Companies are controlled from the City of Liverpool and their activities extend throughout the whole world. The "Royal" was established in the year 1845 and the "Liverpool and London and Globe" some nine years earlier, in 1836.

Some idea of the gigantic nature of the combined figures of the two Companies may be gathered from the revenues taken from the last published accounts.

Dep't. of Revenue. "Royal" 1914. "Liverpool and London and Globe" 1914. Total 1914. £1,000,000. £1,000,000. £2,000,000.

Even more impressive are the funds, the "Royal" showing a total of nearly £25,000,000 and the "L. and L. and G." of some £13,500,000, a combined total of 38½ millions sterling.

The assets of the two offices, scheduled in the last balance sheets, reach a sum of close upon £47,000,000 irrespective of several millions of subscribed but uncalled capital.

The amalgamation is not yet completed, as the offer is conditional upon 90 per cent. of the shares of the "Liverpool and London and Globe" being transferred to the "Royal," but as it appears to be a distinctly advantageous one from the point of view of the shareholders of the former Company, there is little reason to suppose that the project will not be carried to a successful conclusion.

ADMISSION OF A NEW SOLICITOR.

A REBUKE TO THE LAW SOCIETY.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.) made an application before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) for the admission of Mr. Michael Howard Turner to practice as a Solicitor and Proctor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Mr. Turner's affidavit said that he was formerly of No. 23, Austin Friars, London, and later of Winnipeg, Canada. He was duly admitted to practice as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on December 1st, 1913. On or about November 20th, 1913, he arrived in Winnipeg to take up an appointment with Messrs. Hough, Campbell and Ferguson and obtained, on June 23rd, 1914, a certificate of admission, to practice as a solicitor in the Courts of King's Bench, Manitoba. In August, 1914, he joined the Canadian forces and was demobilised on August 1st, 1919. Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Hongkong, interviewed him in London in August, 1919, with the result that he signed an agreement of employment with Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, and arrived in the Colony on December 11th, 1919.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Law Society, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston explained that Mr. Turner having left England for Canada soon after passing his final examination, he never took out a licence in England to practice and also, has no certificate from the Secretary of the Law Society which is still valid nor has he any certificate of fitness from two attorneys in England, as required under Section 6 of the Ordinance No. 19 of 1913.

In an affidavit, Mr. J. Scott Harston said that in December, 1918, Mr. Arthur Turner, late of Messrs. Palmer and Tarnor, Hongkong, wrote to his firm that if the firm had a vacancy, his nephew, Mr. M. H. Turner, was desirous of practising in Hongkong. Mr. H. W. Looker interviewed Mr. M. H. Turner in London and appointed him.

Mr. Kemp said that Mr. Turner was applying for certain exemption. In making his application, Mr. Turner had to produce:—(1) a document showing he had given four months' notice to the Law Society; (2) a document showing he had given four months' notice to the Registrar; (3) a certificate of admission; (4) certificate of identity; (5) a certificate of fitness and character; and (6) a certificate showing that his licence to practice was still in force. On two of the most important of these—the certificate of fitness and character, and the certificate that his licence to practice was still in force—Mr. Turner applied for exemption. The Law Society had waived the four months' notice which should have been given to them, and he (the Attorney-General) took it that his Lordship would waive the four months' notice which should have been given to the Registrar.

Reading from Mr. Turner's affidavit, Mr. Kemp observed that Mr. Turner had not lost much time in joining up. The photograph, which accompanied Mr. Scott Harston's affidavit was taken some years ago.

His Lordship observed that it certainly bore some resemblance to Mr. Turner. He asked to whom Mr. Turner had been articled in London.

Mr. Kemp said that Mr. Turner was with Messrs. Loughborough, Gedge & Co., Austin Friars, for the whole of his time.

His Lordship said he understood that that material documents were missing were the certificate that his licence to practice was still valid, and the certificate from two solicitors in England, and if he made out an order, it was necessary that these papers be obtained.

Continuing, His Lordship said that it was no fault of Mr. Turner's that his papers were not in order. It appeared to him to be extraordinary that when Mr. Turner was interviewed in England—he believed Mr. Looker was a past President of the Law Society—all the formalities were not carried out.

Addressing Mr. Turner, His Lordship said that the local Ordinance, No. 19 of 1913, had been passed and the amendments made at the suggestion of the Law Society. Either the Ordinance must be repealed, or its requirements must be complied with. It appeared to him that Mr. Turner had complied with very few of the requirements, but that, as he had said before, was not his fault.

The Chief Justice said he would make an order for Mr. Turner's admission, subject to the requirements of the Ordinance being met at a later date. He asked the Attorney-General to point out to the Law Society that, in future, the requirements of the Ordinance must be carried out, or he would recommend the Government to take the Ordinance off the Statute book.

Addressing Mr. Turner, His Lordship said he had great pleasure in admitting him to practice in the Supreme Court. He had been actively engaged and had given five years of his life to the service of his country. This in itself showed that he had grit, and he did not doubt that all would go well for his future as a member of the local Bar.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 27th.

It is many years since the hunting season opened with better prospects. The country is alive with foxes. In many parts there is a veritable plague of them, due to their immunity, more or less complete, since the outbreak of war in 1914. One very notable thing about the meets this year is the small number of young men turning out. There are plenty of the old stagers and laggers; but young sportsmen are scarce, owing to some extent to heavy casualties in the war, to the many youthful officers still serving in cavalry regiments abroad and also—and chiefly—to the immensely enhanced cost of the "sport of kings" in these days. With hunters fetching up to £50 and £60 guineas and hay at £20 a ton, only those with well-filled purses can afford to indulge in the pleasures of the chase.

Another factor to be taken into account is the change that is taking place in the ownership of land. All over England the large estates are being broken up, and in most cases the tenants are the purchasers. As may be supposed, not every one of the new owners of broad acres is favourably disposed towards fox-hunting. No doubt most of them are; but a few farmers who object to hounds can make things rather unpleasant in any hunt country.

It is but another instance where it can be said "the old order changeth" as a consequence of the war. It is a change, in this instance, to be regretted for many reasons by every sport-loving Englishman.

With the end of the flat racing season attention has been turned to the subject of racing reform. It is occupying considerable space in the newspapers. The matter has come rather prominently to the front as a result of the report of the Horse Breers' Association, and also owing to the disgraceful crowding and discomfort which have been experienced this summer at all the principal meetings throughout the country.

The Association's view is that the right to hold meetings should be granted only to a limited number of selected and carefully chosen places. It is objected to, in addition, that owners have to pay an undue share of the cost of racing, being obliged to find 62 per cent. of the total stakes run for as against 20 to 25 per cent. in other countries.

The supporters of the Pari-Mutuel system are advocating its adoption. They would do away with the private bookmaker, and point out that this is a case where individual enterprise could be ousted with advantage to everybody concerned—except the bookmakers! The considered verdict of the Jockey Club on these and kindred matters affecting racing will be awaited with extraordinary interest.

THE COINAGE PROBLEM.

At the time of writing there is no sign of a check to the steady advance in the price of silver. The quotations published daily are invariably accompanied by the announcement that China continues to be a persistent buyer. Indeed, China is regarded as being mainly responsible for the present extraordinary position. British silver coins are actually worth more than their face value. The Government are urged to take drastic action on the ground that if this is not done at once some very awkward situations may arise. For one thing, there will be the temptation to hoard silver, or to melt it down because as ingots it will be worth more than it is as currency.

A memorandum which I have just received from the London Chamber of Commerce states that at a meeting of the Council held a few days ago it was decided to recommend the Government "that having regard to the present price of silver and the possible disappearance of the silver issue, the Government instead of issuing notes of a lower value than 5s. should prepare and have ready for issue when required a nickel coinage of the lower denominations—say 6d., 1s. and 2s. 6d.—in such abundance as to provide for the needs of the country; and, further, that the Government be asked to endeavour to find substitutes for the use of silver in India and other silver-using dependencies, and that with the object of supplementing the silver currency in India all restrictions upon the importation into India of gold by private interests be removed." This, I believe, may be accepted as the considered opinion of the City on the coinage problem.

I understand, however, that the foregoing resolution does not in referring to "nickel" mean the ordinary nickel coinage—alloy—one part nickel and three parts copper, or pure nickel. It doubtless means the alloy suggested a few years ago and embodied in the Bill that was drafted for the decimalization of British coinage. The composition of this alloy for nickel coins was 22½ per cent. nickel, 60 per cent. silver, and 17½ per cent. zinc. This would in effect mean the circulation of coins of the same size of the present silver coinage, but consisting of only 80 per cent. silver, or about two-thirds the present face value. This seems to be a sound proposition.

GERMANS ON BRITISH FARMS.

In a few weeks time from now the last of the German prisoners-of-war will have bade farewell to British soil. Their repatriation was provided for under the Peace Treaty, and since September they have been going back at the rate of 400 daily. Those now departing have been engaged on farm work. At the outset there was considerable prejudice among farmers against employing Germans on the land. This was early in 1917, when the country had learned with horror the details of German barbarism in the conduct of war on land and sea. At that time, too, air-raids were being vigorously carried on.

It says much for the sense of England's fair-play that the German prisoners-of-war distributed among the civil population of the countryside were always well-treated. On several occasions I have seen parties of prisoners passing through the streets of a country town on their way to or from the farms on the day following a particularly savage air-raid on this country. Although the public mind was inflamed there was not the remotest vestige of hostility apparent on the part of the people in the streets. The demeanour of the populace was in marked contrast to that of the German civilians towards our men who had the bad luck to be captives in their hands.

UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

From first to last the Germans working on the land remained under the control of the military authorities, who were responsible for the management of the camps in which they were housed, and for the provision of guards. The employment of the men, the allocation of the labour, and the general handling of the whole scheme was in the hands of the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture. Upwards of 20,000 Germans were set to work in different parts of the country. The majority worked in large gangs, being sent out from depots in the mornings to the same farms, and returning at night to the camp to sleep. Others had board and lodging with the farmers, who were responsible for their safe keeping.

Generally speaking, the German prisoners-of-war worked well, and their conduct was satisfactory. Their services undoubtedly helped us to pull through when food shortage was a very real thing. While German submarines were sinking British food-ships these other Germans were toiling to increase the production of food-stuffs in Britain, and in this manner to assist in defeating the sinister designs of their own Government.

THE EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

Paragraphs are again appearing in the papers respecting the trial of the ex-Kaiser. Some doubt has been expressed whether the trial will, after all, take place. I am told on high authority that at one period there was, in fact, some doubt owing to objections that were raised by some jurists among the Allies. But it is understood that the British Government held that the trial ought to proceed as originally contemplated; and the Law officers here have instructions to take the necessary steps.

CABLE DELAYS.

Frequent references in this correspondence to cable delays to the East have apprised your readers of the strenuous efforts made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to remedy what is a very serious obstacle to trade. One effect of the criticism has been to stir up the Postal Authorities. In a statement now issued by Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P., the Assistant Postmaster-General, and addressed to Mr. Edwin F. Stockton, President of the Chamber, excuse is made that delays are due to the phenomenal growth of messages.

In 1913 the total number of words dealt with by the Eastern and associated cable companies was 64,000,000. In 1918 the number is given as 180,000,000. Officially it is stated that the present delays on the main routes of the Eastern Telegraph Co. are as follows:—

	Homeward	Outward
	Days.	Days.
Egypt	1	1
India	4	4
Straits Settlements	3	3
China	2	2

With regard to China, and the Far East generally the delays are attributed to the interruption of the Colombo-Singapore and Mauritius-Rodrigues cables, which were both cut by ships' anchors. These have now been restored, but "the accumulation resulting from the interruption" will still take time to clear and bring the service back to something like normal.

It is good to learn that the Government are not using the cables to the same extent that they did, and that they do not claim priority now. All the same, the position ought to be better than it is a year after the Armistice.—H.L.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Inquiries and Inspection Invited.



LABORATORY

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 13th.

Asama Maru, Japanese str., 163 tons, Capt. Nishikawa, from Koolung—M.B.K.
Commandant Mages, French str., 4,840 tons, Capt. Guillard, from Singapore, with a general cargo—M.M. & Co.
Wing Hung, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Cordon, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo—Fat Hing.
Yabun Maru, Japanese str., 2,975 tons, Capt. Ota, from Muke, with a cargo of coal—M.B.K.
Yachiyo Maru, Japanese str., 733 tons, Capt. Modinada, from Ching-wan-tao, with a cargo of coal—Dodwell & Co.

January 14th.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,386 tons, Capt. Kobayashi, from Koolung, with a general cargo, including coal—O.S.K.
Orestes, British str., 3,006 tons, Capt. Shaw, from Singapore, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Quinnabaw, American str., 997 tons, Capt. Medina, from Swatow, with a general cargo—Douglas & Co.
St. Albans, British str., 2,537 tons, Capt. Picher, from Melbourne, which port she left on December 26th, with a general cargo—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tjmanock, Dutch str., 3,060 tons, Capt. van Schorrick, from Moke, with a cargo of coal—J.C.L.
Unia, British str., 3,492 tons, Capt. Brabham, from Singapore, with a general cargo—P. & O.

CLEARANCES.

January 14th.

Commandant Mages, for Yokohama.
Daichin Maru, No. 3, for Hongkong.
Demodocus, for Yokohama.
Dungra, for Bombay.
Haklong, for Amoy.
Haiping, for Haiphong.
Kawa, for Wuhu.
Kichow, for Singapore.
Orestes, for Shanghai.
Sungin Maru, for Hongkong.
Sungin Maru, for Haiphong.
Sungin Maru, for San Francisco.
Souha Maru, for Taku.
St. Albans, for Kobe.
Yachiyo Maru, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *St. Albans*, on January 14th.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar, Miss N. Daly, Mr. J. T. Stuke, Capt. R. J. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Denton, Mr. J. Raff, Mr. G. Stewart, and Mr. D. Urquhart.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Penang Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for this port on January 14th, and is expected here on January 18th.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ST ALBANS."

The s.s. *St. Albans* (Agents Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) arrived at Hongkong from Australia early yesterday morning, after a fair voyage from Melbourne via Port. Beautiful weather was experienced up to Manila, but a moderate monsoon was encountered in the China Sea, which did no other damage than delay the ship a few hours.

The Chinese accommodation in both second and deck was full, whilst 12 Europeans disembarked.
 She brought about 800 tons of general cargo for Hongkong, and about 3,000 tons for carriage on to Japan. Capt. E. T. Felcher, R.N.R., is the ship's commander.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 14th at 12.22.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or the Marianas. Pressure has increased moderately at Waiwai, and slightly at other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone remains stationary over China.
 Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today: 7.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, as against an average of 0.27 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock—(N.E. winds, fresh to strong).
 Formosa Channel—(N.E. winds, strong).
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamau).
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan).
 Hongkong and Hainan—(No. 1).

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 14th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Day at 4 p.m.	On Day at 10 p.m.
Barometer	30.16	30.19	30.17
Temperature	60	61	67
Humidity	56	55	49
Wind Direction	East	ESE	East
Force	3	4	4
Weather	b	b	b

Highest open-air temperature on 13th, 60.
 Lowest open-air temperature on 14th, 49.

CP OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Monteagle	Jan. 18	Feb. 10
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Jan. 26	Feb. 16
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle	Mar. 16	Apr. 10
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Apr. 6	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 8	May 24
Monteagle	May 19	June 13
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 2	Aug. 10
Monteagle	Aug. 2	Aug. 27

Passenger Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom
 1st Class 16.00, 2nd Class 10.00, 3rd Class 6.00
 1st Class 16.00, 2nd Class 10.00, 3rd Class 6.00
 1st Class 16.00, 2nd Class 10.00, 3rd Class 6.00
 1st Class 16.00, 2nd Class 10.00, 3rd Class 6.00

For Fares and other information please apply
 Telephone 725. HONGKONG OFFICE
 Cable address: CANPAC

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DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Suez and Panama Canal.

S.S. "ST. ANDREW"

Sailing on or about February 4th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "AFRICA"

VENICE & TRIESTE

Sailing on or about January 28th.
 Carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about January 17th.

For JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about January 15th.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

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Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

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Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH.

Via SUEZ.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... day, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Jan., at Noon.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 6th Feb., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TAJIMA MARU ... beginning of March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKATA MARU ... End of Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

NAGANO MARU ... Sunday, 25th January.

TENSIN MARU ... End of Jan.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... End of Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOTTORI MARU ... Friday, 16th Jan.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam, H'burg etc.)

PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Monday, 18th January.

TOYAMA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Saturday, 31st January.

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Telephone Nos. 192 & 252

S. YASUDA, Manager

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1920.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Feb. 25th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels:

S.S. "WEST INSHIP" ... Sails from ... Due to sail ...

S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Oct. 25th, 1919 ... Jan. 14th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... L.V. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... February 15th ... January 14th, 1920.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

* Omitting Manila Southward

* For Sydney Only

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 114

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKA WAKE"

About Middle MARCH, 1920.

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Telephones,

477 & 478.

5th Floor.

Hotel, Mansions.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY 14th, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Nemuro	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Hakodate	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Tokio	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Kochi	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Osaka	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Yokohama	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Shanghai	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Taiwan	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Kobe	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Yokohama	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Osaka	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Kochi	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Tokio	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Hakodate	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Nemuro	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.1	58	75	SW	1	b

T. E. CLAYTON, Director.
 1. BAROMETER, reduced to 30 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
 3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
 4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
 5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
 6. STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloom, h. hall, lightning, overcast, passing showers, equal, rain, snow, s. shower, visibility, w. dew wet.
 7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

CHUNG NGOI SUN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

Published daily under the auspices of the

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUVERIC" via Panama February 10th.
S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.
Subject to change without notice.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULSWAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 25th January.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RULSWAN & CO., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

33

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Jan.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"HUNTING"	On 15th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPPER"	On 15th Jan.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"ICHANG"	On 17th Jan.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, WUHAN & CANTON	"SHENKING"	On 19th Jan.	4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & TIOLO	"RAMING"	On 20th Jan.	3 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Jan.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

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FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAJO" Capt J. Medina ... FRIDAY, 18th Jan. at Noon
"HAICHIN" Capt A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 23rd Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS"	via Suez	28th Jan.
"ARISTO"	via Suez	10th Feb.
"ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez	25th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

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APCAR AND EASTERN &
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, - Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	8,600	15th Jan. D Light	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"SONALI"	6,700	2nd Feb.	Marseilles & London direct.
"NAGOYA"	6,000	11th Feb.	Do
"DILWARA"	8,800	15th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cebu.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	22nd Jan.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	2nd Feb.	* Call at Manila
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	15th Jan.	Kobe.
"UMTA"	5,400	18th Jan. D Light	Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Messing not more than 15 lbs. x 11 x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
* Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Mantua."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"JCONIUM"	...	About Jan. 27th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET"	...	About Jan. 22nd.
"MONTAGUE"	...	About Feb. 20th.
"ABERCOR"	...	About Mar. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HONG MANSION.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 20th January.

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	32,000	Jan. 15th
IBERIA MARU	30,000	Jan. 30th (from Kobe).
PENSA MARU	30,000	Feb. 3rd
KOREA MARU	30,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	25,000	Mar. 11th

* Omitting Shang

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG, to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
N PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA
AND TQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,800	Mar. 13th. 1920
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2375

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"COMMANDANT MAGES"	On or about 15th Jan.
	"PORTHOS"	On or about 29th Jan.
	"AMAZON"	On or about 12th Feb.
	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 22nd Feb.
SHANGHAI (Only)	"SCHARNHORST"	On or about 18th Jan.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"SCHARNHORST"	Beginning of Feb.
	"PORTHOS"	On or about 15th Feb.
	"AMAZON"	On or about 1st Mar.
	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 20th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, if sufficient inducement offers.
GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.
"COMMANDANT MAGES" On or about Begin of Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 18th January.
"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service
"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"TAMON MARU" ... Middle of January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MANILA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th January.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" 15,000 tons
"CHINA" 10,000 tons
"NILE" 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" 15,000 tons, Jan. 17th. 1920, Noon.
"CHINA" 10,000 tons, Jan. 31st, 1920.
"NILE" 11,000 tons, Mar. 2nd.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Los Haze Street.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Keishin Maru	15th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Ichang	15th Jan.
SAIGON	Alfonso	15th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Tenoch	15th Jan.
STRAITS	Tottori Maru	15th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Huichang	15th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Shanhai	15th Jan.
EUROPE via NEAPOLIS	Benavito	15th Jan.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Penang Maru	15th Jan.
STRAITS	Atsuta Maru	15th Jan.
STRAITS	Muttra	15th Jan.
BOMBAY	Tama Maru	15th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Swatow and Straits	Yuchow	Thursday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Yoshu Maru	Thursday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	St. Albans	Thursday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
*San Francisco	West Inskip	Thursday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Sunning	Thursday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HOKKAI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Shinyo Maru	Thursday, 15th, 10.30 A.M.
Port Sayard	Wing Hang	Thursday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy	Bupoh	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Chuenchow	Thursday, 15th, 4.30 P.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Choyang	Thursday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Umita	Thursday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Aki Maru	Friday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinschow	Friday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	Pookang	Friday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	Chuenchow	Friday, 16th, 4.30 P.M.
*Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Katori Maru	Saturday, 17th, 9.15 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 17th, 1.30 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Thymoch	Saturday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Ichang	Saturday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Chuenchow	Saturday, 17th, 4.30 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Monteagle	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 18th, 8.30 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, North China, *Japan via *Victoria B.C.	Manila Maru	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shengking	Monday, 18th, 8.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Atsuta Maru	Tuesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanang	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Ision	Tuesday, 20th, 1.45 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Ruichow	Wednesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Teiranas	Thursday, 22nd, 9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 21st Jan. at 5 p.m.		

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London—	January 14th
Telegraphic Transfer	5/11
Bank Bills, on demand	5/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	5/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	5/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	5/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	5/11
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	111.0
Credits, at 4 months' sight	111.0
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	95 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	97 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	21 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	21 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	21 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	21 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	100.0
Private, 30 days' sight	100.0
On Yokohama—	
On demand—	124
On Manila—	
On demand—	202
On Singapore—	
On demand—	21 1/2
On Batavia—	
On demand—	21 1/2
On Hongkong—	
On demand—	100.0
On Saigon—	
On demand—	100.0
On Bangkok—	
On demand—	100.0
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 2.50 p.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per 100	\$1.75
BAR SILVER, per 100	\$2.50

SUBSIDIARY CENTS.

Hongkong—30 cents piece	—\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong—10	—1 1/2 Premium
Canton—30	—2 1/2
Canton—10	—0.00

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN YEN).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1896. Capital Subscribed—Yen 50,000,000. Capital (Paid-up)—Yen 27,000,000. Reserve Funds—Yen 7,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Mading, Nanto, Pihai, Shinghik, Tachik, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aikou.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. LLOYD, COHEN, WESTMINSTER AND PARKER BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, China, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Manager, 2, Des Voeux Road, Central. Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central. Paid-up Capital—Yen 2,000,000.

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tze, Chairman. Mr. Chou Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying-Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Kan Kai Ming, Mr. Mok Ching Kung, Mr. Y. K. Kwok, Mr. Wong Yui Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:—Mr. Tse Po. Assistant Manager:—Mr. Tse Po. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved security.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch:—Faneuil Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WILLS' "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES.

Fresh Stocks of
MAGNUM SIZE
ARRIVED.
SOLD IN TINS OF 50

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—F. 150,000,000. PAID UP—F. 75,000,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Farnette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Hongkong, Peking, Harbin, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Foochow.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. BOULET DE JOURNELL, Manager. Hongkong, December 11th, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed £1,500,000. Paid-up—£750,000. Reserve Fund & Res.—£785,707. Reserve Liability of shareholders—£750,000.

Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd. Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kona, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application. C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Dec. 1st 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially Authorized in China by PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital—\$80,000,000. Paid-up Capital—\$12,578,800. Reserve Funds—\$1,197,400.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: (PEKING): Haining, Tientsin, (NORTH): Miyun, Chobai, Tangshan, Nianhsan, Hsuanhsia, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung, Lufai, Tainhsien, Sanghsien, Shunhsien, Tangshan, Taining, Chobai, Weichang, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitshar, Newchang, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Dainy, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailu, Ningta, Kunghu, Ling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Kung, Kaping, (HUPK): Hankow, Shao, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KINGTOW): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wush, Hsuehshui, Tungchow, Soochow, Tainkiao, (SHANGHAI): Tientsin, Tainkiao, Chetoo, Tenghsien, Linhsien, (SHANGHAI): Taiyuanfu, Yunnan, Sinkiang, Tientsin, (HONK): Kailung, Chobai, Kung, Hsien, (KIAOTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, (FOKIER): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanhsien, Changchow, Santsao, (CHONGKING): Hankow, Shaoching, Hsuehshui, Kung, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (KIAOTUNG): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chien, (ANWEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Lanchow, Tainkiao, Tungk, Loon, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichow, (SHANGHAI): Sianfu, Hangchow, (SOYUAN): Kweichow, Kweichow, (TSHAN): Kailung, Fungow, (UZZA): Uzza, Kailung.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. HONGKONG, May 15th, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.